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U. S. Department of Agriculture

BARNES NURSERY & ORCHARD COMPANY

WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT



"FRUIT TREES PROPAGATED FROM BEARING ORCHARDS"



APPLE-PICKING SCENE IN A BALDWIN APPLE ORCHARD WHERE OUR BUDS ARE CUT

Something About Business Terms:

LOCATION: We are on the main highway from New York to Boston, on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad about 1-½ miles north of Wallingford depot.

VARIETIES: In making up our propagating list and from the resulting stock, this Catalogue, we have aimed to include only staple varieties of suitability and proved merit. A short list of varieties means less chance for error and lower cost of production. If 75% of the varieties listed by most nurserymen were dropped, the fruit industry would be immensely benefitted.

NO AGENTS: We employ no agents whatever. This list is our *only* salesman. The saving in agents' commissions is our customers' gain.

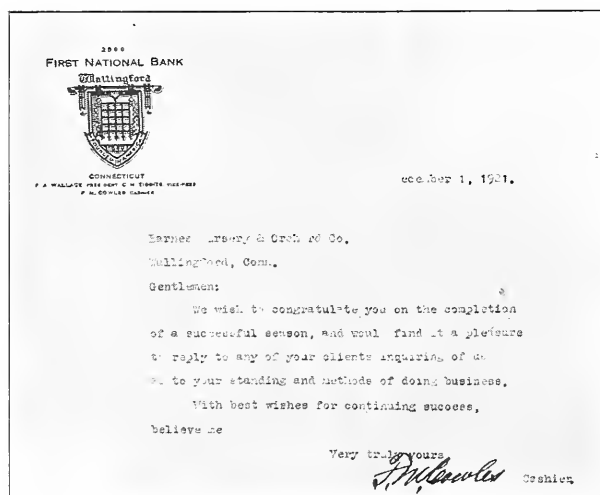
INFORMATION: If any information is wanted, not found herein, write us and we will cheerfully advise you as best we can out of our experience in growing fruit, and without your incurring any obligation whatever.

TERMS: Bank draft or money-order must accompany all orders of \$25. or less. We will ship larger orders C. O. D., provided 25% of the amount is sent with the order.

DISCOUNTS: A discount of 5% will be allowed on all orders where the whole amount is sent with the order.

CLAIMS: If any, must be made on receipt of the stock and, if just, satisfaction is guaranteed. No claims will be entertained after 5 days from the receipt of stock.

NON-WARRANTY: If any nursery stock shall prove untrue to label under which it is sold, provided notice and proper proof are furnished to the seller, the seller shall, at the option of the buyer, either refill that portion of the order which was mislabelled, by another delivery of stock or refund the purchase price. But in any case, the seller is not to be held responsible for a sum greater than the original selling price of such stock. All sales or agreements to sell are made subject to shortage of nursery stock from fire, frosts, floods, drought or other causes beyond control of the seller.



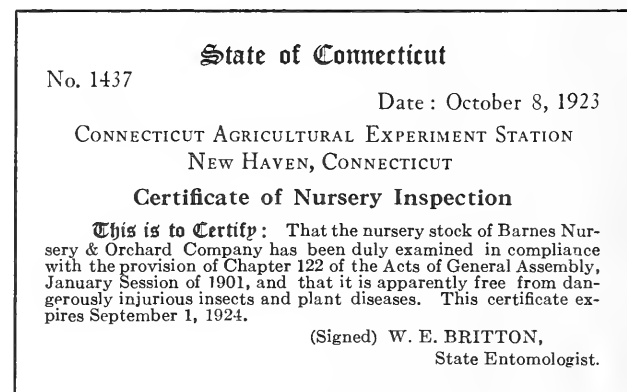
PARCEL POST: Strawberries, because perishable, should always be shipped by Parcel Post; large orders, by Express. Postage should be included in your remittance and can be estimated as follows in first and second zone: No charge less than 5 cents; Strawberries, 8 cents per 100 or fraction thereof; Asparagus, 20 cents per 100; Roses, Perennials and Berry bushes (except Strawberries), 5 cents; each additional plant, 1 cent. This is the postage required.

APPLICATION OF PRICES: Customers may select 10 of any variety at the 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate; 500 at the 1000 rate.

MINIMUM ORDER: On account of the high cost of handling small orders, we cannot accept orders of less than \$1.

ORDER EARLY: Unless instructed to the contrary, we ship orders in the rotation in which they are received. We do not, however, ship before the proper time for planting. Our customers can help us to give them fullest satisfaction by ordering *early*.

INSPECTION:



And again: Bear it in mind that our trees are
"Propagated from Bearing Orchards."

ORCHARDS OUR TREES ARE FROM:

While the cost of propagating from bearing orchards is much greater than from nursery rows, yet we all know the chance of mixing varieties in the latter practice; and so we do our entire propagation from bearing trees securing, wherever possible, scions from individual trees of improved strains and types. We have already propagated from the orchards of the following well-known fruit-growers:

Elijah Rogers, Southington, Connecticut,
L. C. Root & Son, Farmington, Connecticut,
W. A. Henry & Son, Wallingford, Connecticut,
M. E. Cooke & Son, Wallingford, Connecticut,
Our Own Orchards, Wallingford, Connecticut,
Conyers Farm, George Drew, Manager, Greenwich, Connecticut,
C. E. & H. W. Hathaway, Swansea, Massachusetts.
Roy Gulley, Rockville, Connecticut,
Mountain View Orchards, Hazardville, Connecticut,
C. O. Young & Sons, Wallingford, Connecticut.

To Our Friends:

IN THIS NEW CATALOGUE, we wish to set down at the very beginning, a word of thanks to those friends and customers who have shown, by their orders, the confidence placed in us, in our stock and in our business. On later pages, we print a few letters from customers who say they are glad of having placed their orders with us.

We account for that by the fact that every department of our business is constantly under the personal supervision of some one of the members of our firm. And then, too, we employ only the best help obtainable. Our nursery foreman has had 20 years' experience in all branches of the business from planting the stocks and growing the trees, right through to digging and packing them. Other employees have been with us for years; and so our organization works quietly, smoothly and accurately.

A point we wish to emphasize here is this: That the cutting of all scions for bud-wood is under the personal supervision of our Mr. Norman H. Barnes and while this work is exacting in its season, yet it is of such vital importance to the resulting trees and the orchards they grow into, that we do not entrust it to any subordinate. Life is too short to spend years in growing a peach, a pear or an apple orchard only to find later on some varieties in it that ought not to be there. We do not have nor hope for nor even want an immense nursery business: such a business loses its personal nature and when personal contact is lost, chances for error creep in through irresponsible or careless help.

Another point we ask attention to is this: We bud our Peach, Apple and Pear only from bearing orchard trees which makes it imperative that we sell our own stock only. Occasionally, when we have become sold out of some varieties, and our customers ask us to get those items for them, we gladly do that; but we make it a point to state the fact when any trees are supplied that are not of our own growing.

"*Propagated from Bearing Orchards*" is the hallmark of our trees. And we have sought out the best bearing strains, at times going hundreds of

miles to get buds of some particular variety from trees that were of better type than the average. In describing varieties, we go into this matter further.

We are Orchardists as well as Nurserymen: we grow fruit for market. We believe in our methods and in our stock; and so we are planting several thousand of our own trees in our orchards. There is no question about the greater certainty and the better bearing habit, of trees propagated from orchard trees of known record. It costs more to grow such trees, and yet we are offering our stock "*Propagated from Bearing Orchards*," at prices very like the prices asked for ordinary trees. We want to spread our stock as much as we can; we are proud of it; and aside from what we sell it for, we expect to benefit by the advertisement of the trees themselves. "*By their fruits ye shall know them.*"

We are operating over 800 acres most of which is under cultivation. In addition to our nursery, we grow for market all the fruits of the season, hence we know from own experience what varieties do best and how plants and trees ought to be grown. The stock we offer to our customers, we absolutely believe to be correct; it is the same stock that we plant in our own orchards. We say of our stock, "*Take it, plant it, care for it; and some day it will care for you.*" And then you will be glad to say that you bought your trees from Barnes Nursery & Orchard Company of Wallingford, Connecticut, *who propagate from bearing trees!*

We are located on the Boston Post Road 1-½ miles North of the center of Wallingford. Our 800 acres of Nursery and Orchards are in one block. We shall be more than glad to have those interested visit our place and see what we have.

Ours is the Barnes Nursery & Orchard Company at Wallingford, Connecticut. We mention that to avoid possible confusion with other firms. We have no connection whatever with any other "Barnes" firm.

Barnes Nursery and Orchard Company
Wallingford, Connecticut



An 18 year old Elberta orchard where we cut our buds. Many individual trees have yielded 18 baskets each.

Peaches

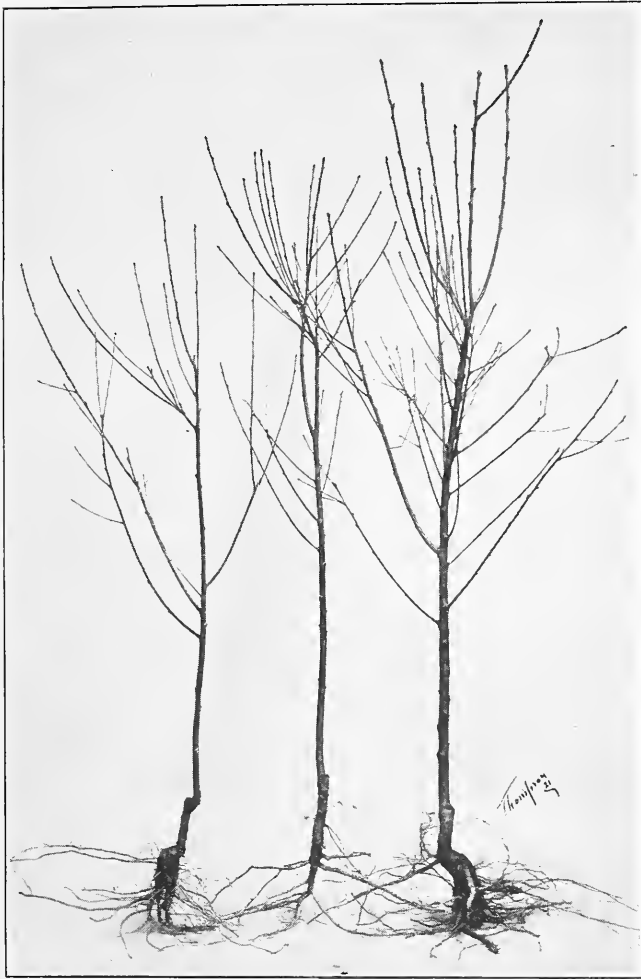
Who can say that the peach orchard situation is unfavorable? The glut of a few years back has been entirely forgotten by those who stuck to the game. For various reasons the old orchards of six years ago were either long ago consigned to the wood-pile or they are well on their way there. It is rare indeed to find an orchard over ten years of age and almost as rare to find young ones three or four years of age. Prices for the past few years have been satisfactory in every way. We consider our peach trees very different from the ordinary kind.

Every peach tree in our nursery has been budded from a bearing orchard and we offer special strains in some varieties. For example Belle of Georgia variations of type are very numerous and many of them very inferior. We drove two hundred miles to cut our Belle of Georgia buds from the best strain we know of, namely at Conyers Farm, Mr. Geo. Drew, Manager, in Greenwich, Conn. Our Greensboro, Champion, Carman, Rochester, Late Crawford, and part of Elberta, were taken from the orchards of Mr. Elijah Rogers, of Southington, whose genius in fruit-growing is well known. Then, from our own orchards, we have budded Stump, Fox, Hiley and part of Elberta. The Elbertas were cut from an eighteen year old block which has always been very healthy and productive.

Peaches should be planted on well drained land and with good care should bear in three years. So sincere are we in our belief that the time was never better for planting, that we expect to plant again this next season using our *Own Trees Budded from Bearing Orchards* and of the best strains obtainable; and we firmly believe no one can go wrong in doing likewise.

Greensboro. August 1. This is the first profitable variety in the peach season. Fruit is medium to large, beautifully colored and in most years quite free when ripe. Flesh white. Tree is very hardy in bud.

Arp Beauty. August 3. A very beautiful yellow variety of quality unsurpassed by any variety during the season. Altho the tree itself is not as hardy as some, it is very hardy in bud and will fruit when any variety does; in fact, fruits so heavily that it must often be thinned to give the best size.



One year Peach trees

Cherries

Montmorency. (Sour.) This is the very best of the sour cherries. Fruit is large, deep red and when fully ripe is of excellent eating quality. Its principal use is for culinary purposes and for such there is none better.

Governor Wood. (Sweet.) This is a bright-colored sweet cherry with a handsome red cheek. Fruit is very large and produced in immense quantities. Early June.

Windsor. (Sweet.) An immense, very dark red cherry. Flesh firm, thus making it a fine market variety; mid-season.

Black Tartarian. (Sweet.) There is no better black cherry than this variety. A strong thrifty grower, abundant producer of the very best quality fruit. You can select any of the varieties listed here and be sure of getting as good as the best.

Plums

Abundance. (Japan.) A handsome light-colored plum which fruits abundantly in early season, suitable either for table use or canning.

Burbank. (Japan.) Fruit is large, slightly oval in shape, of reddish purple color and unsurpassed for canning purposes. The tree is vigorous, bears early and for an all-around plum there is none better. Fine for table use.

Fellemborg. (European.) A strong thrifty-growing variety which is very hardy. Fruit is very large, bluish purple, flesh light and especially desirable for canning.

Quinces

Orange. This popular variety is probably the most planted Fall Quince. Its deep yellow color, in fact almost orange color, makes it especially attractive. Orange always makes the best dessert and brings the highest price.

Peaches—Continued

Carman. August 15. A vigorous prolific white variety beautifully colored and of large size. Carman usually ushers in the real peach season. After this there is practically no break in varieties until the end.

Rochester. August 25. This is a comparatively new variety having been introduced about 6 years ago. It appears to be very hardy in bud and must be thinned very heavily for best size. The fruit is of yellow flesh and nearly covered with a deep reddish color. Without doubt is the best variety of its season.

Hiley. August 25. Where soil conditions are right, Hiley is a fine all around variety. It prefers a heavier soil than some other varieties. The intense color which nearly covers the fruit, gives it much favor in the market.

Champion. September 1. An unusually hardy, strong-growing tree which produces fruit of immense size. The white creamy color intermingled with red, makes a most attractive appearance. Many growers place this variety second to Elberta.

Belle of Georgia. September 1. This is the Elberta of white varieties being very similar in shape, habit of ripening, etc. Unfortunately the Belle has fallen into disrepute among many growers on account of the large number of types, many of which are very poor. We have budded all of our Belles from the orchards of Conyers Farm, Greenwich, Conn., and can assure you of a strain unsurpassed anywhere. For the past three years these ten year old trees have averaged from 8 to 10 baskets per tree each year and Mr. George Drew, Manager, frankly admits that it is their most profitable variety, unless it be Elberta.

Elberta. September 5. Too well known to need any description. Is often rightfully called the King of Peaches, very hardy, prolific, bearer of uniformly large fruit, good shipper, known and demanded by the public in general.

Hale. September 8. Where one desires a strictly fancy variety, Hale will fill every requirement. It is not as strong a grower as Elberta nor as heavy a producer but the fruit is more round and even larger than that old stand-by.

Late Elberta. September 10. Very similar to Elberta but usually ripens a few days after Elberta starts.

Stump. September 15. We have used this variety in our own planting as it follows immediately after Elberta. It is very hardy and often it is necessary to thin the fruit, to make the best size. Fruit is white with a handsome red blush.

Fox Seedling. September 20. This variety ends our season and having fruited it for years we can fully recommend it as the best we have seen in its season. A large white free-stone of fine quality and very productive.

Gentlemen:

Received my trees all in good condition. Kindly thank you for the extra rose bush. Will surely remember you next spring.

GEORGE G. SMITH.



A block of our one year Peaches, photographed Summer, 1923—the trees offered in this catalogue



A block of our Two Year Apples, photographed summer, 1923. Some of the trees offered in this catalogue; budded from record bearing Orchard trees.

Apples

For years we have heard that apples were being overplanted. A recent Government census reported less apple trees in the country than ten years ago. The fact is that thousands of small orchards have been neglected and succumbed to insects or disease. Apple-growing is becoming more and more commercialized which means that quality is being bettered, hence demand has increased and will continue to increase. Land that will grow a good crop of corn will grow apple trees. Yields of eight to fifteen barrels per tree are very common in orchards twenty years of age and as many varieties begin to bear well at four to five years, early bearing sorts will carry along those bearing at a later age. As with peaches, our apples all have been budded from bearing orchards. We do not believe in the practise of budding from nursery rows as most nurserymen do, simply because it is quicker and cheaper. *WE CAN GIVE THE ORIGIN OF EVERY APPLE TREE WE ARE OFFERING IF REQUESTED* and will be more than glad to furnish such information.

Wealthy, Williams, Yellow Transparent, Wagener and Duchess are earlier-bearing varieties and can very profitably be used as "fillers," removing them after the trees begin to crowd.

Listed in order of Ripening; S., Denotes Summer; F., Denotes Fall; W., Denotes Winter.

Yellow Transparent. (S.) The first desirable variety of the season; medium size, very light, almost milky, color; exceptionally good cooking apple, very tart. Tree bears very young making it a first-class filler.

Duchess. (S.) The first variety of importance in the apple season. Tree bears young and regularly, well adapted to filler use. Fruit is of good size, striped and always in good demand as a cooking apple.

Red Astrachan. (S.) Used either for cooking or table use, when well-grown they always sell at a premium. We have never produced enough to supply our road-market trade. When well arranged in four quart pony baskets, people simply will not let you keep them and in larger packages the wholesale trade is far from cared for.

Williams. (S.) Follows Red Astrachan. Fruit is large, somewhat conical in shape, striped and nearly covered with deep red; quality is very good and suited for either cooking or table use.

Gravenstein. (F.) Here is a strictly high quality apple. Fruit is very large, distinctly striped and when well ripened is a high color. The demand for this variety of fruit is increasing each year and the variety should be in every orchard.

Wealthy. (F.) It is all the name implies. How a tree can bear so young, so regularly and so heavily is a mystery but Wealthy does it. It is best used as a filler and when well-grown will begin to fruit abundantly at four years of age, season is late August and early September.

McIntosh. (F.) Probably the demand for no variety of apple has increased as fast as for the McIntosh. Its extremely high quality is each year making it better and better known to the public. In spite of its susceptibility to apple-scab, growers are learning better and better how to handle it and we predict that the demand for McIntosh will continually increase each year and that it will always sell at a premium.

Altho McIntosh normally is a fall apple, when promptly cold-stored after picking, they can be kept until May and still retain that crispness and wonderful quality that has made the variety so popular. As an experiment last fall, we kept McIntosh in cold-storage until Christmas, then brought them home and kept them in a barn cellar until May 15th. McIntosh in the New York Market in the winter of 1922 sold as high as \$20 per bbl. Surely a variety which is an early bearer of annual crops of such high quality fruit as the McIntosh will continue to be the best of its season.

King. (F.) A mammoth dark red apple which is fine for table use and for baking. Tree bears regularly. Does best on a heavy soil.

Apples—Continued

Opalescent. (F.) A very highly colored apple of large size, ripening in October. This is a long-season variety as the red is so intense it can be sold from early September if necessary, although it does not reach maturity until a month later. Tree is vigorous.

Cortland. (F.) This variety gives promise of being the best find in many years. Originated by the New York Experiment Station as a cross between Ben Davis and McIntosh, it has apparently retained the desirable characteristics of McIntosh and a late season from Ben Davis. Said to be almost identical with McIntosh but ripening about three or four weeks later. We have only a very limited supply of trees for spring of 1924 but will have more for the following year.

R. I. Greening. (W.) Early Winter. This old reliable variety is in great favor especially in New York City. It is especially fine for cooking and although its green color is not as attractive to the public in general, where known, it is always in demand.

Northern Spy. (W.) The old reliable standby which has proved itself year after year for a generation and more. Our buds were taken from the Mountain View Orchards of Hazardville, whose Spys carried off all kinds of premiums at the New England Fruit Show in Concord, N. H., in 1922.

Delicious. (W.) Early Winter. Each year sees an increased demand for Delicious apples. As a table variety it has no superior in its season. Tree is very vigorous, bears young and regularly. Our Delicious buds were taken from the orchards of Messrs. Gulley & Son of Rockville, Connecticut, whose Delicious carried off all prizes at the New England Fruit Show at Hartford in 1920.

Jonathan. (W.) Fruit is intensely colored, medium in size, of fine quality and a good keeper although it reaches its best in early winter.

Wagener. (W.) Fruit medium to large, well covered with red, quality good; tree is very prolific, bearing heavily at five to six years of age but its greatest value comes before it reaches 35 years. Literally "It bears itself to death"; especially desirable as a filler.

Baldwin. (W.) No description is necessary of this reliable old winter variety which fills a demand for culinary purposes as well as table use. The tree is vigorous and very productive. Fruit very large and well-covered with red. Baldwin should be in every orchard. All our propagating of this variety has been from our own orchards, which have always been very productive of first-class fruit.

Stayman Winesap. (W.) The real standard winter apple in states to the south and southwest of Connecticut. Beautiful in appearance, fine in quality, tree early bearer of regular crops. In sections of New England, especially southern, it is increasing in popularity as not only will it hang on the trees until after Baldwins can be picked, but its season for marketing also makes it possible to hold it until other varieties are past.

Crab Apple

Hyslop Crabs. The best of the Crab apple varieties; very prolific bearer of dark red fruit especially fine for jellies.

Three Rivers, Mass., April 18, 1923.

Gentlemen:

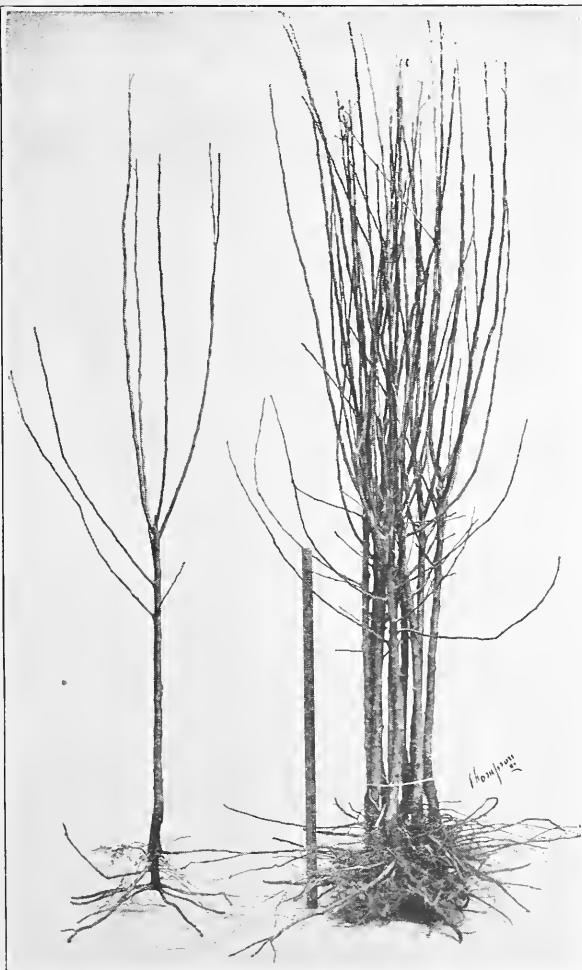
The apple trees received, good healthy stock, fine trees.

Yours truly,

A. S. GEER.



One year old Baldwin Apple trees.



Two year old Baldwin Apple trees budded from our own bearing orchard.

Pears

To many, the word "pears" seems to suggest a most risky enterprise, a fine crop of blight and complete loss of investment. Blight is coming more and more to be looked upon as a very ordinary trouble, easily controlled by care. It should be cut out and burned as soon as found, making sure to cut several inches below the last dead leaves. In our own orchard of several thousand trees, we have not lost a single tree in over three years.

We do not recommend a long list of varieties: rather, that a few of the best be used. Those we list are the best for either home use or commercial purposes and will cover the season from early 'till late. Pears can be planted on land heavier than for either apples or peaches so long as it is well drained or does not have standing water.

Clapp's Favorite. Early August. The first really good early pear. Fruit is large, rather broad at base and tapers quickly. It always carries a nice red blush which makes it especially attractive. Quality is very good, but the fruit should be picked green and ripened in a dark cellar. Clapp's Favorite seems to be more subject to fire-blight than some varieties and trees must be watched for any signs of this disease which should be at once removed.

Bartlett. The real standard variety of pears known by everyone. Very fine for table use and canning. Tree is a good grower and very productive. By no means pass up the Bartlett.

Beurre Bosc. This is probably the best eating pear grown. It is large and

tapers strongly to the stem being nearly covered with russet. In listing this variety, our customers should understand that it naturally is not a straight grower, the limbs tending to wind almost like a vine. After attaining a few years of age, it appears as nice as any variety. Many people in the past have not understood its characteristics and have blamed nurserymen, for sending second class trees. This is the reason so few nurserymen list the Beurre Bosc.

Keiffer. Early Winter. While the Keiffer is of rather poor quality for table use it is one of the finest for preserving, in fact, there are many things worse than a good yellow Keiffer in December. Stands shipping well and large quantities are exported to Europe each year.



Forty acres of young Peach orchards on the farm of ex-Senator Elijah Rogers of Southington, Conn., who already has over 100 acres of peach orchards. This picture was taken the middle of August. Notice the trees standing well above the corn. Two seasons growth—and more.

Strawberries

This first fruit of the season prefers an acid soil,—certainly lime will do no good. The crop should follow some well tilled crop such as corn, as weed-growth is lessened. For best results, a dressing of manure before plowing should be followed in mid-summer by an application of fertilizer rich in nitrogen. Strawberries make most of their plant-growth after the first of August, therefore we do not like to dig from our beds during the first season. We offer strong thrifty plants from rich loamy soil for spring shipment only. Our plants should not be compared with those grown in light sandy land of some other states where the numbers of plants are large but the size small.

Abington. (Perfect.) Rather long and conical, medium size, early to medium in season. Somewhat subject to white tips which some object to.

Bubach. (Imperfect.) We consider Bubach one of the finest early berries on account of its large size. The fruit is tender and therefore must be sold locally but it always commands top prices. Howard '17 makes a first class variety to plant with Bubach, for pollination.

Glen Mary. (Perfect.) A very heavy producer of medium to large berries. While

rated as a perfect-flowering variety, Glen Mary in some seasons requires the pollination of other varieties for best fruit. Therefore it is safer to plant other kinds close by.

Howard '17. (Perfect.) Without any exception this is the greatest berry we have ever fruited. A strong grower and a heavy producer, it gives maximum yields of fine-quality fruit. The berries are conical, bright red all over, entirely free from white tips so common on many varieties. It begins to ripen very early and continues well into mid-season. Reports from some growers as to yield seem unbelievable, but the fact remains that we can unqualifiedly recommend it as positively the best in strawberries either for home use or market.

Marshall. (Perfect.) A mid-season variety requiring more care and fertilizer than some others but a wonderfully fine berry where conditions are right. It should not be planted on poor sandy land.

Dr. Burrill. (Perfect.) An early, dark red, attractive berry of large size and fine quality; a first-rate canning variety; firm and solid, excellent for market or shipping.

Sample. (Imperfect.) An enormous producer of large berries but subject to white tips; mid-season to late.

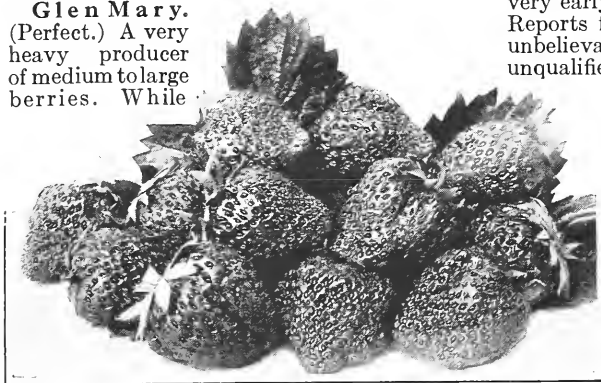
Stevens' Late. (Perfect.) Stevens produces heavily large conical-shaped berries which are subject to white tips. This is the only criticism of it, as it comes at a time when the price of strawberries is usually on the rise.

Success. (Perfect.) An enormous producer of large, well-colored berries in mid-season. Fruit is tender and should be marketed locally.

Wm. Belt. (Perfect.) Particularly valuable for home use or a fancy trade. Its quality is remarkable but it rusts badly in some sections and is rather uncertain in yield. Sandy conditions are unfavorable.

Premier. (Perfect.) This variety and Howard '17 appear to be practically the same. Many who have tested them side by side, could see no difference. Our description of Howard '17 will apply here.

Progressive Everbearing. (Perfect.) The everbearing strawberry is mostly valuable for home use. It is a shy plant-maker but berries produced in late summer are always of fine quality.



Blackberries

Eldorado. This variety is not only productive but it is distinctly high quality entirely free from the hard core found in many kinds. Eldorado will make your home happier and your customers too. We list only this one kind as we feel there are none better.

Gooseberries

Downing. An old reliable variety of greenish-white color; good quality and high producer.

Josselyn. For those who prefer a red gooseberry we recommend Josselyn; practically free from mildew.

Rhubarb

Myatt's Linnaeus. There is no variety that can take the place of this well-known old sort, hardy, tried and true.

Asparagus

Palmetto. We especially recommend this variety as our own twelve acres of asparagus and tests of several other varieties, have caused us to use only Palmetto. Asparagus is especially well adapted to light sandy land and on such it will do better than any other crop we know of. We are receiving good yields on one field which originally was too poor to grow even weeds.

Washington. We have never grown this variety for cutting, but it is most highly spoken of by those who have. Very productive and said to be rust-proof.



over two hundred acres in bearing orchards and who appreciates the value of "Trees Propagated from Bearing Orchards." In the right back-ground, and in the foreground buckwheat is standing at one's waist. Nearly ready for business!

Grapes

Probably no industry has benefitted so much from prohibition as has the grape industry unless it be the bootlegging trade. When the last amendment was adopted, California grape growers especially, thinking their vineyards were useless, began ripping them out, but never before in their history have such prices been obtained as during the past three years. Prices of \$100 to \$150 per ton have been very common—in fact, the average—and then, too, grapes will do well on so many types of soil.

Soils too light for fruit trees will make a wonderful growth of grapes when well fertilized and then, too, the fruit is so easy to grow, requiring less spraying than many fruit trees. We can supply Concord, the main vineyard variety, in both one- and two-year stock. Our one-year, especially, have made extraordinary growth and we can recommend them as a real bargain.

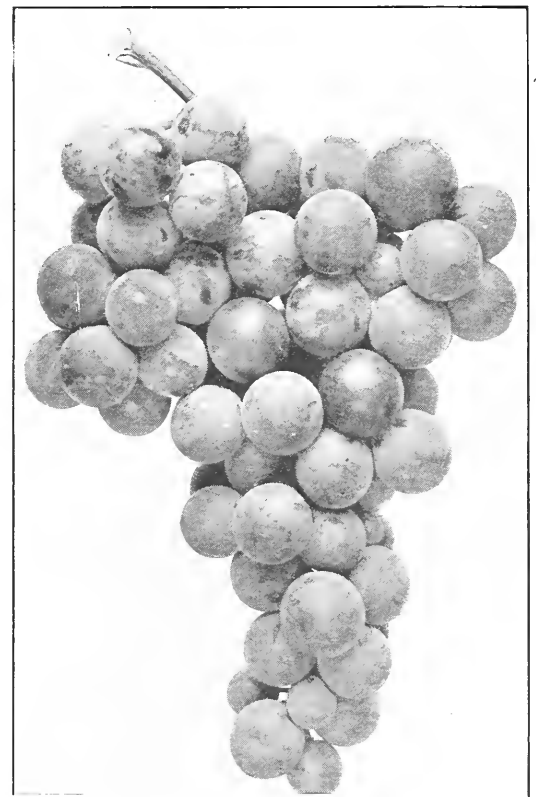
Moore's Early. (Purple.) The earliest really good grape. Quality unexcelled. Strong grower, very productive.

Concord. (Purple.) No variety has been planted heavier than Concord. Known to everyone the country over. Valuable as a table grape and very widely planted for its juice.

Worden. (Purple.) The Worden ripens almost with Concord. However it is much larger, being almost mammoth in size. It is valuable especially as a table grape.

Niagara. (White.) The grapes are produced in very large, full bunches. Its quality is fine. Valuable as a table grape.

Brighton. (Red.) The flavor of this very best of red grapes is unlike any other.



Concord Grape

Raspberries

Raspberries fill a very desirable place in the succession of fruits, following immediately after strawberries and preceding blackberries. Herbert and Plum Farmer cover the same season thus caring for the demand for either black or red. Then just as these two varieties are beginning to slacken, Columbia comes in with a wealth of immense berries. Truly they are a great trio.

Raspberries prefer a well-drained loam but will do exceedingly well on light sandy land if moisture and stable manure are supplied.

Plum Farmer. (Black.) A very productive variety; berries are of good size and hold up well. We use Plum Farmer for our road market and have yet to have fault found with the fruit.

Herbert. (Red.) We consider Herbert the very best of all red raspberries we have ever seen. It begins early and lasts late, producing heavily all the time the very largest and finest berries. In 1922, we sold hundreds of quarts of

Herbert at our road-side market, did not lose one basket, had not one-half enough; and sold nothing at less than thirty-five cents per pint. We cannot recommend Herbert too highly.

St. Regis. (Everbearing Red.) It is a pleasing sight after plants have borne in early summer as heavily as St. Regis does, to see them again begin to fruit in early August and continue until frost. This is what St. Regis will do. While the quality is not as high as Herbert, the fruit is always in demand.

Columbia. (Purple.) While not as well-known in the market as either red or black, Columbia is being more and more demanded each year. It is an enormous producer of immense purple berries. A cross between red and black. As a canning berry there is none better and many a person buying at our road market has thanked us for advising the canning of Columbia; and then, too, Columbia brings a higher price than "black-caps."

Currants

A few years ago currants were a drug on the market and growers in some sections deliberately ripped out their plantings. All things have their ups and downs and now the pendulum has swung the other way. Currants are very easy to handle as they will wait a reasonable time to be picked, a period of three weeks usually being conservative. In our experience in growing currants, we should recommend Wilder on account of its strong growth and high production of large fruit. Currants prefer a cool moist soil not wet, but a light sandy soil will not give the best satisfaction.

Fay. The plants are of medium size but produce heavily. Large, good quality fruit.

Perfection. Perfection produces berries of immense size and by many is considered the very best variety of currants. The plant is moderately thrifty, comparing favorably with Fay in this respect.

Wilder. We consider Wilder the best of the three varieties listed. We have fruited them all and find Wilder to be the strongest grower, the heaviest producer and has produced fruit as large as that of any variety. For commercial or home planting we strongly urge Wilder.



Portion of grounds of Mr. Carter Murdock in Meriden, Conn., designed and planted by our Landscape Department. This shows the pleasant all-year effect to be obtained from the use of evergreens.

Ornamentals

Not a long and confusing list—just a few of the best Shade trees, flowering Shrubs, Evergreens and Roses—hardy, dependable varieties that will succeed and grow and help make the home more beautiful and enjoyable.

The growing of ornamental plants is, in a way, entirely different from fruit trees or plants. We plant the latter to furnish our dining-table or our pocket-books, the former, to beautify that place called “home,” to make it more restful, quiet and attractive. So varied is the material for such a purpose that ideas and fancies can be worked out, originality can be put into the home, flowers for all seasons can be had and through Evergreens, an all-year beauty of changing colors secured.

Whether it be Roses for the garden, shrubbery or evergreens for the lawn, shade trees or hedging for the street, we can supply them. We are always glad to give any suggestions we can and if furnished with pictures or a sketch, will give, without charge, suggestions for the improvement of any property with ornamentals.

Evergreens

What is there that can give a greater variety of colors, shapes, character of growth and all-year pleasing effect than evergreens? They cover a “multitude of sins” where necessary. They change the home from barren cold walls to a place of beauty and unite it pleasingly with the green grass of the lawn. We will not attempt to give a complete detailed description of the varieties offered, but will be more than pleased to show them to any one interested. All varieties carried by us are hardy in this climate. To aid in the placing of varieties we will designate their proper place in a mass planting by the following table. F., Front; M., Middle; B., Back.

ARBOR VITAE

The Arbor Vitae are all hardy. The different varieties can be blended harmoniously and their varying shades of green from dark to yellowish afford variety while their forms—some erect and others round and dwarfish,—make their use for planting beds or around porches always attractive.

American. M. B. Light green foliage changing to bronze in winter, pyramidal shape.

Stands shearing well and can be kept in formal lines for individual specimen effect or in hedging for which it is especially well adapted.

Siberian. F. M. Similar to American Arbor Vitae but smaller and deep green all year; dense foliage.

Rosenthal's. F. M. Similar to Siberian; more dense.

Hoveyi. F. Dwarf, somewhat globular, yellowish green.

Tom Thumb. F. Dwarf, somewhat fuzzy appearance to growth.

JUNIPER

The Junipers are of several types: some markedly erect and others growing prostrate on the ground. They fit into many places where no other class of evergreens will.

Communis. F. M. Semi-erect as well as low, spreading types; bluish-green.

Phitzeriana. F. M. Semi-erect, deep green, juniper-like foliage.

Stricta. F. Grayish-green in summer, steel blue in winter.

Suecica. M. Erect column-like; very formal.

Tripartica. F. Spreading with upright branches, graceful form.

Sabina. F. Semi-erect, steel-blue color.

Japonica. F. Rich, green foliage.

Tamariscifolia. F. Low, trailing; bluish foliage.

Hibernica. M. Very erect, columnar, best planted in protected locations.

Evergreens—Continued

SPRUCE

Hemlock. M. B. Very graceful, drooping foliage; light green, very hardy.

White. Light bluish foliage; very symmetrical tree.

Colorado. Foliage varies from green to blue. Very handsome; compact variety but not the deep blue found in Koster's Spruce.

Norway. Bright green, coarse growth. This variety is often used for hedges where a very hardy plant is desired.

FIR

Rocky Mountain Concolor. This is a most beautiful tree. Specimens vary from green to a steel-blue. Growth is compact and more uniform than Koster's Blue Spruce.

RETINOSPORA

The Retinosporas all have delicate foliage, feathery like Filifera or smoke-like in Squarrosa. Their outlines are regular and they can all be kept within desired size by shearing.

Retinospora (Japanese Cypress).

Pisifera. M. B. Light green feathery foliage.

Pisifera aurea. M. B. Golden form of above.

Plumosa. M. Very fine, delicate, bluish foliage.

Plumosa aurea. M. Similar to above, but of golden color.

Plumosa Lutescens. F. Similar to Plumosa but smaller, and foliage tipped with light yellow.

Obtusa Gracilis. F. Slow-growing, erect; light green foliage.

Obtusa Compacta. F. Bushy form of Obtusa Gracilis.

Squarosa Veitchii. M. Soft, silvery-blue foliage. Plant in protected locations.

Squarosa Sulphurea. M. Similar to above but color more yellowish.

Filifera. M. B. Bright green needle-like foliage; very graceful.

PINE

Scotch. Showy reddish bark. Silvery-green needles; quick growing.

Red. Fine dense tree, reddish-brown bark; light green foliage.

Austrian. A fine tree for border planting; dark glossy green needles and rugged branches. Stands smoke of cities well.

White. Delicate silvery-green foliage; will stand pruning and makes a dense growth.



Norway Spruce

Gentlemen: Boylston, Mass., March 2, 1923
The trees you sent me last year were very satisfactory and I am enclosing my check with another small order.
Yours truly, GEORGE I. ADAMS

Gentlemen: Boylston, Mass., April 17, 1923.
The fruit trees arrived Saturday in excellent condition and were planted yesterday.
Sincerely Yours
MRS. GEORGE I. ADAMS,

Gentlemen: S. Hadley, Mass., April 27, 1923.
Our order came through in fine condition. We thought it was unusually well packed and every thing was moist and fresh when we unwrapped the bundle. We were also much pleased with the trees which look very thrifty and full of life. We want to thank you for the premium which we will enjoy very much. If we need any thing more in your line we shall remember you. With best wishes for your business, I remain,
Yours truly,
MARY H. MILLER

Roses

Roses, to do best, need good rich soil. Stable manure placed about the plant as the ground freezes in winter, will help to protect them and make a better growth in spring. We list only the best well-known kinds.

Climbers

American Pillar. Single Pink, very large; one of the most beautiful of recent introductions.

Dorothy Perkins. Pink trusses of flowers.
Excelsa. (Red Dorothy Perkins.) One of the finest crimson. Similar to Dorothy Perkins

in habit. Foliage is more healthy than Crimson Rambler and we consider it better in every respect.

Hiawatha. Brilliant red single blossoms in tresses as with Dorothy Perkins. Each blossom has a yellow eye. Foliage is rich, glossy green.

Lady Gay. Very similar to Dorothy Perkins.

Silver Moon. Large single white flowers; yellow eye; foliage rich, glossy green.

Tausendschon. (Thousand Beauties.) Flowers vary from white to almost deep pink; very beautiful variety.

White Dorothy Perkins. One of the best of white climbers. Foliage is free from disease. Flowers large and in large tresses, pure white.

Bush Roses

Baby Rambler, Crimson. Very similar to the climber in flowering but is dwarf in growth. Fine as a potted plant in winter.

Baby Rambler, White. Similar to crimson variety except in color.

Killarney. A beautiful pink Hybrid Tea. It must be well protected with earth in winter.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure white; one of the most beautiful whites.

Marshal P. Wilder. Cherry red mingled with carmine.

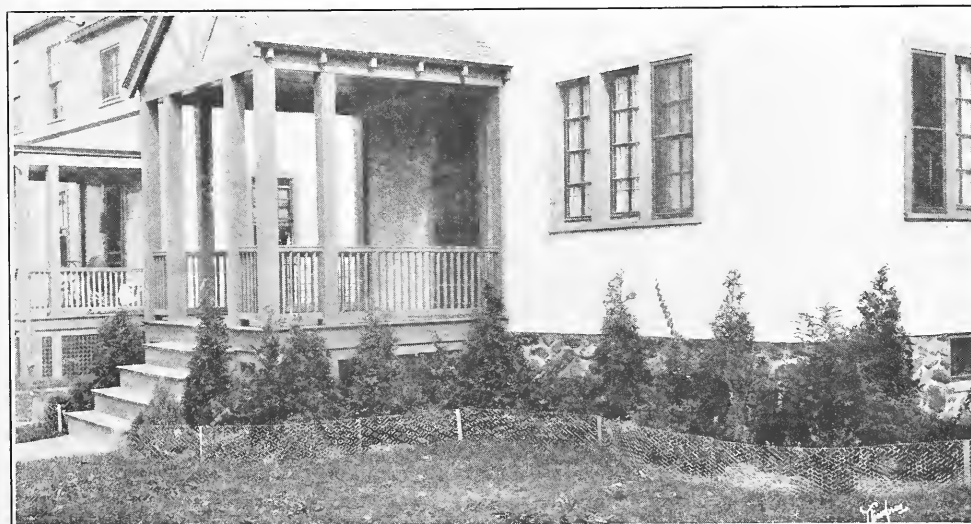
Margaret Dickson. White with pale flesh center.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; large and fragrant.

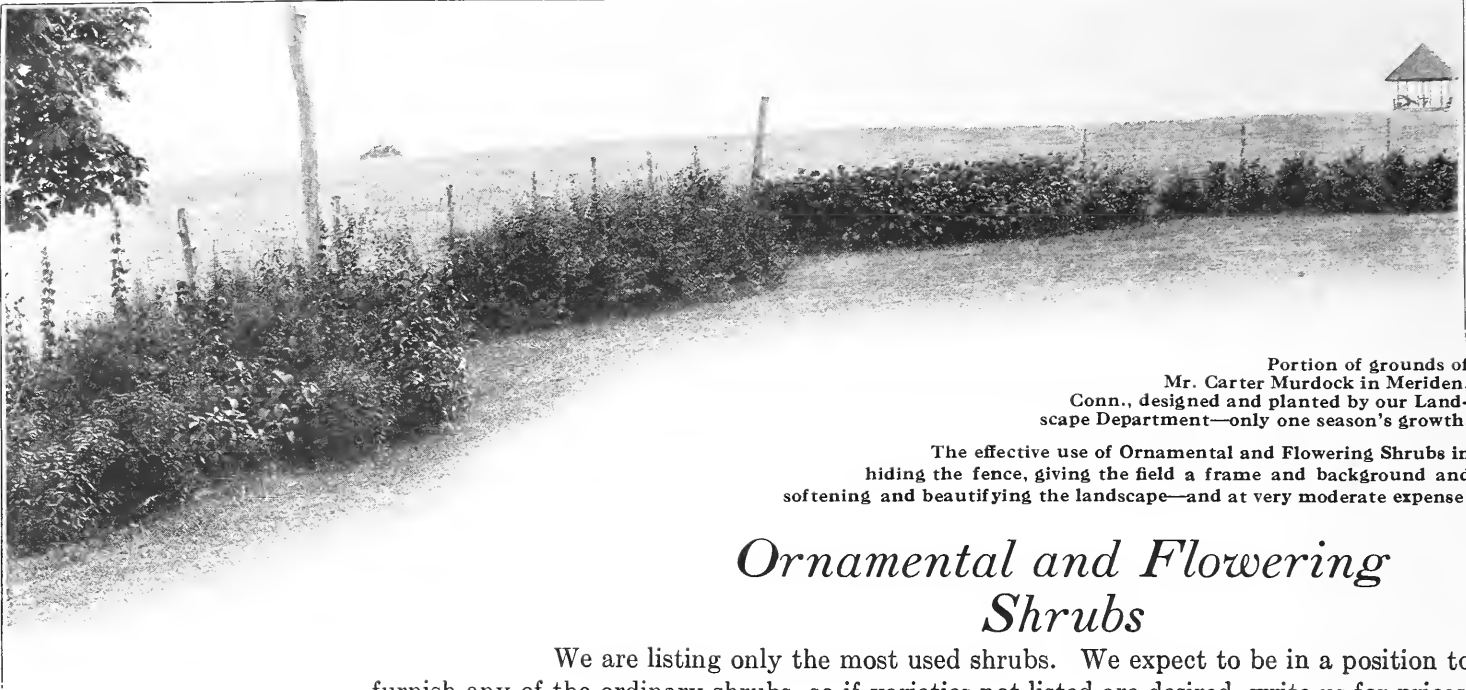
Prince Camille de Rohan. Velvety maroon; very best dark red.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color; largest rose known.

Soliel d'Or. Golden yellow, with shaded nasturtium red.



View of evergreens furnished by us to Mr. C. C. Gabels, Meriden, Conn., in the spring of 1923. Evergreens make an especially fine effect with stucco houses. Another year's growth will make this "fill in" very nicely.



Portion of grounds of
Mr. Carter Murdock in Meriden,
Conn., designed and planted by our Land-
scape Department—only one season's growth.

The effective use of Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs in
hiding the fence, giving the field a frame and background and
softening and beautifying the landscape—and at very moderate expense!

Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

We are listing only the most used shrubs. We expect to be in a position to
furnish any of the ordinary shrubs, so if varieties not listed are desired, write us for prices.

Althea. A pretty erect bush with dark green foliage. Sometimes called Rose of Sharon. Blossoms in late summer. We can furnish pink, red or white.

Calycanthus. Often called "Sweet Shrub." Blooms are very fragrant.

Deutzia. Pride of Rochester. Of large size, it makes a good plant for specimen use as for the back of a mass planting. Large white flowers in early summer.

Deutzia Crenata. White flowers in June.

Deutzia Crenata Rosea. Similar to Deutzia Crenata but with pink flowers.

Dogwood Yellow-Twigged. Bright yellow bark. The Dogwoods are especially valuable for the winter effect of their various colored bark.

Dogwood Siberian. (Cornus Siberica). Very red bark in winter.

Forsythia. (Golden Bell.) This beautiful large shrub is covered with bright yellow blossoms in early spring. It is about the earliest shrub to open its buds and a mass, or even a specimen of this variety, makes a showy sight.

Golden Elder. Of bright yellow foliage, it is valued chiefly as a foliage plant. However, it has large white blossoms in midsummer.

Honeysuckle Tartarian White. Well known bush honeysuckle with white flowers in June.

Honeysuckle Tartartian Pink. Similar to the white variety but having pink flowers.

Hydrangea, P. G. One of the showiest of flowering shrubs, covered with immense conical-shaped masses of flowers in August and September, creamy white at first, later changing to a pinkish tone.

Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis. (Hills of Snow.) Often called summer Hydrangea. It is shorter in height, leaves more round and deeper green, flowers rounder, whiter and smaller than Hydrangea P. G. Blossoms from July until frost, the blossoms taking on a greenish cast as the season advances.

Indian Currant. (Symphoricarpus Vulgaris). Medium size bush covered with pretty red berries in fall and early winter.

Lilac. We can furnish either the white or purple varieties. These common shrubs need no description. Blossoms open last of May.

Spirea Anthony Waterer. A pretty dwarf plant seldom exceeding 2 feet in height. The ends of each branch are tufted with a mass of flat pink blossoms. Fine for the front of a mass planting. In flower from early summer until frost.

Spirea Callosa Alba. Very similar to Spirea Anthony Waterer except that the flowers are white. Together they make a most pleasing effect.

Spirea Thunbergii. One of the earliest shrubs to bloom in the spring. When covered with its white blossoms, it is very handsome and especially so when planted near Forsythia which blooms at the same time.

Spirea Van Houttei. In early June this shrub is a mass of white, the branches drooping to the ground. It is one of the prettiest shrubs grown.

Spirea Golden. (Spirea Opulifolia Aurea.) As with Golden Elder, this variety makes a pleasing combination with other shrubs. The white flowers are not prominent but the foliage is smaller and denser than that of the Golden Elder.

Spirea Billardi. Spikes of pretty pink flowers in August.

Spirea Tomentosa. Quite similar to S. Billardi but flowers are white.

Snowball Japanese. A slower-growing but larger shrub than some mentioned. In late May and early June the bush is covered with white balls of flowers. Foliage dark green and altogether one of the best.

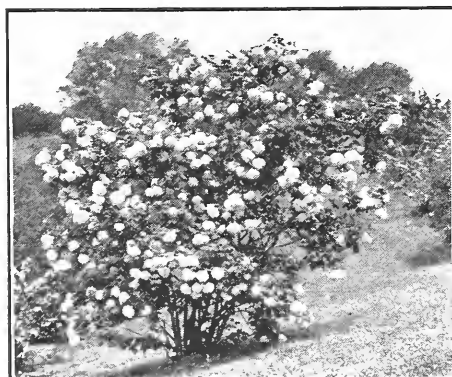
Snowberry. (Symphoricarpus Racemosus). The pretty white berries in late fall make a most pleasing effect especially in contrast with other varieties of red-berried shrubs.

Syringa. (Mock Orange.) An old fashioned shrub always in favor because of its very fragrant, large, cream-colored flowers in June. It is a large-growing shrub suitable either for specimen or the background of a mass planting.

Weigela Candida. The large, almost pure, white flowers in early summer make this a most attractive shrub and especially when planted by its sister, Weigela Rosea.

Weigela Rosea. A mass of pink flowers in early summer. Of moderate size.

Yucca. A peculiar shrub with leaves similar to those of a century plant. Each season it sends up spikes about 3 feet in length with an abundance of large white flowers. The shrub itself is a low plant and should be used either as a specimen or near the front of a planting.



Snowball



Hydrangea P. G.

Ornamental Trees and Plants

Shade Trees



American Elm

Catalpa Bungei. Sometimes called Umbrella Tree. The dwarf, bushy top never grows more than a few feet in height making the tree particularly valuable for outlining drives, walks, etc., which gives a formal effect.

American Elm. The well-known old tree so common in New England. When of some age, its drooping branches make a very graceful effect. The Elm tree beetle which a few years ago was working such havoc, seems now to be diminishing. The Elm is particularly valued for street planting.

Silver Leaved Maple. This is a fast-growing tree and may be used where shade is desired in the shortest possible time. Like other fast-growing trees, however, it is rather brittle and often damaged by ice storms.

Oriental Plane. Large growing tree of irregular habit. The white bark of the older specimens is particularly striking in winter.

Sugar Maple. Sometimes called hard Maple. It is long-lived, very symmetrical in growth and one of the finest for street planting.

Norway Maple. Similar to Sugar Maple, but not quite as fast a growing tree. Head is more round and a darker green. After attaining some size, the tree is covered with yellow blossoms in early spring making a beautiful effect.

Mulberry, Teas' Weeping. A beautiful small specimen tree. This is a grafted variety, the trunk usually being from 4 to 5 ft., in height, the branches drooping gracefully to the ground.

Carolina Poplar. Grows very fast and like other fast-growing trees, is rather brittle. Where quick shade is desired, this variety will give it in the shortest time.

Lombardy Poplar. Very commonly used for screening and formal effect. The tall tree, very narrow outline and branched to the ground, makes it distinct from all other varieties.

Hedges

Privet California. Where a quick low-priced hedge is desired and where the temperature does not go below 10° below zero, we suggest California Privet; when colder than this the tops will often damage but it is seldom that the plant is killed below the earth line. They should be planted about 8 inches apart center to center.

Privet Amoor River. Very similar to California Privet but perfectly hardy.

Privet Ibot. More spreading than California Privet; leaves not quite as large.

Japanese Barberry. (Berberis Thunbergi.) For beauty and gracefulness it is very hard to beat Japan Barberry. It is perfectly hardy with light green foliage but takes on beautiful reddish hues after the first frost; after the leaves drop the bushes are covered with brilliant red berries which hang all winter. Plants should be spaced 12 to 15 inches apart, center to center.

American Arbor Vitae. This is a pretty evergreen tree, bright green during the growing season but a bronze-green during winter. Fast-growing and hardy, it makes a perfect screening hedge which can be kept to any desirable height by trimming. Trees should be planted about one-and one-half feet apart, center to center.

The evergreen living hedge serves to shelter the garden and impart a sense of coziness and comfort during the winter months.

Gentlemen:

N. Attleboro, Mass., April 26, 1923.

The trees you shipped to me are the kind I wanted, I think they are better than three or four year old. If I set out more next season I will send all of my checks to you with my orders and I thank you very much for what you have done this spring. They are No. 1XXX in my mind.

Yours truly,

C. J. ALLEN.

Gentlemen:

Groton, Conn., May 1, 1923

I am very sorry to keep you waiting to hear from me but I have been very busy. Now, if you will send the bill in full we will gladly pay it. We have all the trees in the ground, they are the best trees we have ever set out. One of our neighbors came to see the trees and he said they were the best he ever saw for the price we paid for them.

Yours truly,

STEPHEN PHELPS.

Vines

Boston Ivy. (Ampelopsis Veitchi.) Very hardy and without an equal for covering the brick or stone walls of churches, factories, etc. The foliage hangs well into winter in this section, taking on beautiful shades of red and brown after severe frosts.

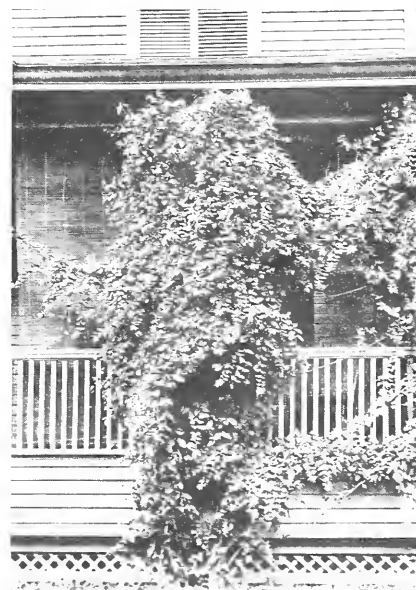
Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Perfectly hardy and well adapted to screening porches. It is covered with very fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers in early summer which vary from cream to tan in color. Is nearly evergreen in this section and quite so, south of Philadelphia.

Clematis Paniculata. One of the hardiest of the clematis varieties but should not be planted on north sides of buildings unless laid on ground in winter and covered with earth or stable manure. The blossoms are small and white completely covering the vine in late August and September.

Wistaria. (Purple.) The well-known Japanese vine. Very strong hardy grower, often used on verandas or for covering old tree trunks where it grows to perfection. The tresses of purple flowers in early summer are fragrant and very beautiful.



Weigela—see page 12



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle

Peonies



You have only to plant Peonies; they do the rest.

Edulis Superba. This is the famous Decoration Day peony. It never fails to be in full flower on May 30th. Color a beautiful bright, clear pink, with silvery reflex. Those who want flowers on Decoration Day, should buy *Edulis Superba*. 50 cents each.

Eugene Verdier. Delicate blush, shading to hydrangea pink; outer guards lilac pink; extra fine. \$3.50 each.

Felix Crousse. A rich, even brilliant, dazzling, ruby-red. It is the most valuable of all general purpose reds and especially fine for cut flowers. 75 cents each.

Festiva Maxima. This is not only the finest white in existence, but many regard it as the Queen of all the Peonies. A grand cut-flower variety, coming in flower usually for Decoration Day. 75 cents each.

Floral Treasure. Large, full flowers of delicate pink; a great favorite. 60 cents each.

Fragrans. Compact, full flowers; color solferine-red with slight silvery reflex; an old favorite. 50 cents each.

Golden Harvest. A beautiful tri-colored bloom of peach-pink, golden-yellow, and paper-white; elegant. 75 cents each.

Germaine Bigot. Form of bloom flat, very large and compact; color pale lilac-rose; guards prominently splashed with crimson. \$2.00 each.

Humei. Rose type; late; very large, compact flower that is quite striking; color cherry-pink, highly cinnamon-scented. This is an old standby being used largely for cut flowers. 50 cents each.

James Kelway. A very tall, strong-growing plant, bearing flowers of gigantic size, very double and full, borne in immense clusters; color pure white overlaid with a flush of delicate pink, tinged yellow at the base of the petals. A plant of this peony in full bloom will astonish you, and is a sight never to be forgotten. Extra fine. \$2.00 each.

Albert Crousse. Delicate shell pink. Grand cut flower. \$1.00 each.

Alexander Dumas. Creamy white color, crown of brilliant pink. 60 cents each.

Andre Lauries. Dark Tyrian rose, shading deeper. 60 cents each.

Asa Gray. Lilac, sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac; striking. 75 cents each.

Augustin d'Hour. Deep, rich, brilliant solferine-red, with fine stem and largest flower, the best cut flower. 75 cents each.

Avalance. Milk white. 75 cents each.

Baroness Schroeder. Taken all-around, this is one of the finest peonies in existence. You can pick three flowers and one of them will have a delicate faint, lingering, reflex of gold in the center; the next may have the center suffused with heliotrope; and the next, a pinkish glow, the whole flower giving the impression of a huge pyramid of baby-pink fading away to purest white. A great Peony. \$1.50 each.

Berlitz. Bright currant-red, tipped silver. 60 cents each.

Boule de Neige. Pure white bordered carmine. 60 cents each.

Claire Dubois. Rich, clear, stony pink; an extra fine Peony. \$1.25 each.

Couronne d'Or. This is the famous Crown of Gold; snow-white reflecting golden yellow stamens. 75 cents each.

Dorchester. Very late; large and full; an unusual shade of delicate Hydrangea pink. 75 cents each.

Duchesse De Nemours. Blooms several days after *Festiva Maxima*; cap-shaped sulphur-white blooms; fine for cut flowers. 50 cents each.

Karl Rosenfield. A perfect ball of velvet crimson-scarlet, very erect and stately in habit. A tall, strong grower 36 to 40 inches high, and a No. 1 bloomer—every stem has a flower. Mr. Rosenfield says this is the most brilliant peony in his collection. \$4.00 each.

La Fiancee. Very large, high-built flower, creamy-white, base of petals shaded yellow, center flecked crimson, showing stamens that light up the flower until it fairly entrances with its golden glow; very floriferous; perfume delicate, yet penetrating. Should not be confused with the single white *La France of Dessert*. \$4.00 each.

La Perle. Very large, compact, globular flowers; color white overlaid with lilac, with a blush center; central petals noticeably flecked with carmine, sometimes splashed; tall, upright grower; free bloomer in clusters; extra fine. 60 cents each.

La Rosiere. Large flowers in huge clusters, imbricated petals, straw-yellow center, shading to a creamy-white border; fragrant, very free, striking. 60 cents each.

L'Indispensable. Lilac-white, shading to violet-rose toward the center; very double, handsome flowers of immense size. 50 cents each.

Linne. Large, globular, compact bloom; color Tyrian-rose, guard slightly flecked with crimson; quite floriferous; a good variety. 60 cents each.

Louis Van Houtte. Very fine, shapely bloom, medium to large flower, color bright violaceous-red of dazzling effect. 75 cents each.

Madame Bollet. Very compact, globular, double bloom; color rose with silvery-white reflex, lined with carmine; fragrant, free and fine. 60 cents each.

Lady Leonora Bramwell. A beautiful pink peony. Will keep as a cut flower in cold storage longer than any known variety. Some say, for 2 months. 60 cents each.

Peonies—Continued

Madame Calot. A wonderfully free white-blooming peony, the flowers overlaid with delicate blush. A great cut-flower variety, blooming with *Edulis Superba*. 60 cents each.

Madame De Vatry. Lilac-white guards and crown, sulphur-white collar of wide petals, center splashed crimson. 60 cents each.

Madame Emile Calot. Large, double, cup-shaped, imbricated flowers; color delicate sea-shell-pink with touches of heliotrope and lavender. This is probably the most delicate of all peonies; inexpressibly grand. Not a new peony, but scarce and rare. \$1.00 each.

Mademoiselle Debuissions. Very large, full, elegantly-shaped bloom that is imbricated and flat, with extra large petals; color tender glossy pink, with center of waxy-white; guards violet-rose, extremely showy. 75 cents each.

Mademoiselle Leonie Calot. This is one of the grandest of peonies—a tall grower, and such a free bloomer that it completely hides the plant; the coloring is so refined as to instantly arrest the attention being a delicate soft lilac-pink, difficult to describe; fine for cut flowers, 60 cents each.

Mademoiselle Rousseau. Large, full, finely-shaped flowers, sulphur white, with slight blush center and central petals splashed lilac-white. A prominent peony expert, on seeing this flower, said that "not a root of it should be sold for less than three dollars," it is extra fine. \$1.00 each.

Marechal Valliant. This is the old *Grandiflora Rubra*. A large, light-colored red flower. 75 cents each.

Marguerite Gerard. Enormous, flat-shaped flower with broad petals, blooming in clusters; color delicate hydrangea-pink, changing as the flower ages to creamy white. Many of the central petals and even the guards, have minute dark carmine—almost black—flecks on the tips; fragrant; a decidedly choice variety. \$1.00 each.

Marie Jacquin. What shall we say of this large, glorious flower? Color glossy, rosy-white, with rose tinge on buds, with a great wealth of golden-yellow stamens in the center which gives it a very chaste and elegant appearance. When first planted the blooms come single, but after becoming established, it is semi-double. The flowers of this charming variety suggest our native white water lily; fragrance very rich and langorous. \$1.25 each.

Marie Lemoine. Color ivory white; blooms of gigantic size; fine cut-flower variety; comes after *Festiva Maxima* and is as fine as that standard sort. 75 cents each.

Marie Stuart. Color soft lilac, changing to white; one of the most beautiful of all peonies; fine for cut flowers. 60 cents each.

Masterpiece. Semi-rose-type; early, brilliant Tyrian rose; free bloomer, very distinct and beautiful variety; fine grower. 75 cents each.

Mirelle. Without question this is the largest flower, the purest white color and the very latest blooming of all the peonies. There is no question about this being a wonderful variety. \$1.25 each.

Modele de Perfection. Well named Model of Perfection; guard and color light violet-rose with shades of flesh-pink, marbled and veined with bright rose, silver-tipped, deepening in the center; profuse bloomer. \$1.25 each.

Modeste Guerin. Bomb type; mid-season; large, handsome bloom; color a uniform solferino-red; very free-flowering and fragrant. 75 cents each.

Monsieur Dupont. Semi-rose-type; midseason; very large, well-built, cup-shaped bloom, ivory white, center petals bordered with tracing of lively carmine and lit up with golden stamens at base of petals; a truly royal flower, and a great cut-flower peony. 75 cents each.

Monsieur Jules Elie. This is king of all Peonies, and is without question M. Crousse's masterpiece. Color an ideal glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base of the entire flower, overlaid with a sheen of silvery-rose that fairly dances and shimmers in the sun-light. An unapproachable variety from any standpoint. When cut in the bud



Peonies require less care than anything else in the garden. And they return beautiful thanks for extra attention.

a good keeper, thus is fine for cut flowers. Blooms about the same time as *Festiva Maxima*, maybe a couple of days later. \$1.50 each.

Ne Plus Ultra. Fine, bright pink. Very free, fine for cut flowers. \$1.00 each.

Philomele. Guard petals bright violet-rose, anemone shaped center, with narrow golden-yellow petals changing to creamy-white. 75 cents each.

President Taft. Originated on a private estate in France. Sent out by Blaauw & Co. of Holland and named by them in honor of our ex-President. Large, fine, double flowers that are both distinct and beautiful. A beautiful shade of pink, with bright rose stripes on the petals; a marvelous flower. \$2.50 each.

Purpurea Superba. Large, fine-formed flowers; color deep carmine-rose, guards streaked white, light green carpels, stigmas pink. Very tall, free bloomer. As fine a flower in every way as *Rubra Superba*. 60 cents each.

Rose d'Amour. Hydrangea-pink. 50 cents each.

Rubra Superba. Magnificent, rich, brilliant, deep crimson, without stamens; very large, full and double, highly fragrant, and the best keeper of the whole family. It is decidedly the best late dark red. Absolutely indispensable to any fine collection. \$1.25 each.

Sara Bernhardt. The strongest grower of all peonies without exception; flowers of remarkable size and freshness in huge cluster, full and double; of unusual perfection of form, extremely large petals that are fringed; color apple-blossom-pink, with each petal silver-tipped, giving the appearance of a distinct border of pure white; fragrance agreeable and penetrating; magnificent. \$5.00 each.

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Umbellata Rosea. Violet-rose and amber-white. 60 cents each.



One of Barnes Nursery and Orchard Company's blocks of fine Evergreens offered in this catalogue

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